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... TIONAL RUMOR
... sts and Dumais Favor a
... gency in Russia.

... rg. July 18.—A sensational
... net here to-day that a large
... Zemstovists and Dumais
... in favor of the proclama-
... deposition of Emperor
... the establishment of a
... Grand Duke Alexis
... the infant son of the Em-
... to the throne under four-

... that for this reason there
... all-Russian Zemstovists
... congress, which was to
... tomorrow at Moscow, has
... ad.

... JAMES CONTROL
... Edward of Saxo-Coburg
... Installed as Ruler.

... BY FALLING ROOF.
... July 16.—The roof of the
... women's hospital fell in this
... the celebration of mass,
... women and fifty children
... sixteen women and a large
... children.
... have been taken from the

... of married female teachers
... and. Some of them seem to
... for nothing in order to keep a
... profession," said a member
... with education committee in
... employment of married women.

1.00

PER YEAR, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE, TO ANY ADDRESS IN CANADA, UNITED STATES, OR GREAT BRITAIN.



TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905

NO. 19

\$2.00

PER YEAR, TO OTHER COUNTRIES, POSTAGE PAID, PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

BOAT CAPSIZED FIVE LIVES LOST

UPSET IN LAKE AYLER DURING A SQUALL

Two Fishermen Drowned Off St. John— Darling Attempt to Rob Rail- way Superintendent.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 20.—Rev. Father Cusack, acting administrator of the Roman Catholic diocese of Sherbrooke, and four young men, two brothers named Murphy and two brothers named Cadere, were drowned in Lake Ayler today by the upsetting of a sail boat during a squall. Several others were saved.

Boat Run Down.

St. John, N. B., July 20.—Steamer Tunescott bound for Boston, ran down a fishing boat near here yesterday. The occupants, Edward and Roy Wynn, of Fairville, were drowned.

Attempted Robbery.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 20.—Two Italians, who had been dismissed from service of the company Monday, attempted to hold up and rob C. Lytle, superintendent of the Oxford Mountain railway, and his son, the assistant superintendent, while on their way to pay the men on the construction line between Kingsbury and Windsor Mills yesterday. Shots were fired, some of which struck Lytle, senior, causing serious injury, also killing his horse. The would-be robbers, however, were unable to secure the money and decamped. The amount in question at the time is variously estimated at from \$14,000 to \$17,000.

Committed Suicide.

Toronto, July 20.—Joseph Crawford, in the absence of his wife and children, who were attending a Sunday school excursion, hung himself from a beam in his house. When his wife returned last night she found his dead body. Crawford is supposed to have been driven temporarily insane by literary heat.

Proposed Library.

Toronto, July 20.—The authorities of Victoria University (Methodist) have decided to build a new library provided they can secure the necessary funds. Rev. Dr. Potts, secretary of education, has written to Andrew Carnegie asking for a gift of \$50,000 to be granted on condition that the university provides an equal sum.

Water Supply.

Winnipeg, July 20.—Elevated tanks are gradually superseding other systems of fire protection in Manitoba and territorial towns, and are being utilized for domestic water supply. Where high ground is available reservoirs are preferred. Grandview has had a water service for some time. Strathcona is now contracting for a 120,000-gallon steel tank, to be 80 feet above ground and encased in frost-proof like railway tanks. St. Boniface is doing the same. It is claimed to be better protection and provided at lower cost; counting on the domestic service, it will produce sufficient revenue for all expenses. Several other towns have the matter under consideration.

Manager Married.

Winnipeg, July 20.—Arthur Swinford, manager of a suburban branch of the Bank of Commerce, and Bessie, daughter of Senator Watson, were married at the bride's home, Portage, in Prairie, last evening. They left for the coast on a honeymoon.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

Ten Thousand Guineas Won By the French Horse—The Derby Winner Keaten.

London, July 21.—At the Sandown Park Eclipse meeting, the Eclipse stakes of 10,000 guineas, about one mile and a quarter, were won by M. Blanc's Van D'Or, which defeated the Derby winner Cicero. "Danny" Maher rode Cicero, Lord Rosebery's hitherto unbeaten colt, which started a warm favorite at 12 to 5. The French horse, however, won by half a length.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

Rodney W. Swift Has Been Arrested at Chicago.

Chicago, July 21.—Rodney W. Swift, who recently made allegations against the International Harvester Company in connection with suits commenced by him against that corporation, was arrested last night on an indictment charging him with conspiracy.

The arrest is the outcome of Swift's litigation with the harvester company. It is said by the attorney that Swift bought in Indianapolis a certain patent for the company, paying \$45,000, and in the company reported that it could be purchased for \$75,000. The sum was paid, and it is alleged by the company that Swift and others realized the \$30,000 difference. It is in connection with this transaction that the indictment alleging conspiracy was found.

CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

Britt and Sullivan Will Meet in San Francisco To-Night—California Is Favorite.

San Francisco, July 21.—James E. Britt of California, and K. Sullivan of Washington, will meet in the ring at Woodward's pavilion to-night to battle for the light-weight championship of the world. The men will weigh in this evening at 133 pounds, and both will be nearly at weight.

Britt is a 2 to 1 favorite, and even with these odds the Sullivan money is not plentiful. His backers are patiently waiting for a chance to bet when the odds go up a point or so, which it is considered likely to do before the meeting. The little fighters are in the pink of condition, and a lively battle is expected.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Former Champion Pugilist of Australia Taken Into Custody.

Chicago, July 21.—"Jim" Hall, formerly pugilistic champion of Australia, who fought with Robert Fitzsimmons for the largest purse ever offered in prize fighting, was arrested yesterday on a charge of theft. It was asserted by the police that Hall was one of three men who attempted to pick the pockets of a passenger on a street car. Hall denies the charge.

WILL NOT MEET KAISER.

No Truth in Report That the Czar Will Confer With Emperor William.

St. Petersburg, July 21, 6 p.m.—Emperor Nicholas remained at the Peterhof palace. The report that His Majesty was to start on a sea voyage and meet Emperor William was officially denied. No such trip is contemplated.

AUTOMOBILE FATALITY.

Millionaire Dead as Result of Accident—His Wife, Son and Daughter Injured.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.—M. T. Hancock, a well known millionaire plough inventor and manufacturer, is dead as a result of an automobile accident in this city late last night, in which his wife, son and daughter were seriously injured. Hancock himself sustained two fractures of the skull and concussion of the brain. He died in a hospital without recovering consciousness.

The party was travelling forty miles an hour when the machine collided with a buggy. The car swerved to the curbstone and crashed into a telephone pole, demolishing it, and hurling the occupants to the street.

J. Saul, driver of the buggy, was thrown from his vehicle to the street and severely hurt.

M. T. Hancock, Jr., a 15-year-old boy, was driving the machine at the time of the accident. With him in the front seat was his young brother, Newton Hancock, who was the only member of the party to escape unhurt. In the rear seat was Hancock's wife and daughter.

Hancock was known here as one of the most reckless automobile drivers in the city. He had been in the police court on different occasions for driving his machine in excess of the speed limit, and on one occasion a few days ago was fined \$150 for fast driving. He paid his fine at the time with a cheque, which he insisted should bear this inscription: "For driving an automobile sixty miles an hour in the city of Los Angeles."

THE KING'S PRIZE.

Seven Canadians Shooting in the Second Stage—Winning in Other Matches.

Blaisy, July 21.—The following Canadians will shoot in the second stage of the King's prize, 20 shots at 600 yards: Capt. Jones, P. E. Island; Sergt. P. Richardson, Ontario; Pte. Morrice, Montreal; Pte. Wilson, Ottawa; Color Sergt. Moore, Vancouver; Staff Sergt. Crowe, Guelph; Capt. Elliott, Toronto.

In this stage Richardson made 89 as follows: 3, 3, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 3, 5, 5, 4, 5, 3, 5, 5, 4. Crowe scored 80, Elliott 85, Jones 70, Moore 88, Morrice 88, Wilson 83.

Other Competitions.

Staff Sergt. Kerr, Toronto, won first prize in the Gregory; Capt. Forrest, Vancouver, was sixth, winning 22, and Lieut. Bout, Vancouver, 20th, 21.

In the Imperial Tobacco competition, Bout was 30th and won £2.

In the St. George's, Corp. Brayshaw, Victoria, 20th, won £2.

In the Brookwood, Crowe and Simpson each made seven consecutive bull-eyes.

SHARP FIGHTING ON SAKHALIEN

RUSSIANS DRIVEN FROM THEIR TRENCHES

Japanese Captured Five Guns—Four Hundred and Sixty-one Russians Have Surrendered.

Tokio, July 21.—3.30 a. m.—It is officially announced that Russians who have thus far surrendered at various points of Sakhalien Island number 461, including one colonel and 14 other officers. An imperial ordinance was issued this morning authorizing the appointment of noncommissioned officers from the reserve conscripts, also converting those of sundry service into privates of the fighting rank.

FORCED TO RETREAT AFTER SHARP FIGHT.

Tokio, July 21.—2 p. m.—A special telegram from Otaru says that the Russians, defeated at Daline, were about 200, with six field and three machine guns, and taking the fullest advantage of the topographical character of the district offered the most desperate resistance. The Russian positions were hidden among a thick forest and it was impossible for the Japanese gunners to make a correct observation. The cannonade, however, was opened by the Japanese at 6 o'clock on the morning of July 7th, and was kept up until dusk. The Jap infantry gradually gaining ground, closed in on the enemy's line of defence, waiting an opportunity for an infantry charge.

It was nearly two hours past midnight when the enemy's first line of defence was broken by barracades and trenches, which were taken. This success was vigorously followed up, but it was not until 9 o'clock on the morning of July 9th that the enemy was driven out of the second line of his defence, and a victory secured with trophies of four field and one machine gun. The nature of the ground exposed the Japanese assailants to a great disadvantage and risk. It was believed that on account of the short supplies of ammunition and provisions the Russians at Sakhalien could not hold out much longer.

WILL NOT SURRENDER RIGHTS TO BUILD.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The Novoye Vremya to-day devotes a leading article to the alleged peace conditions as published by the Berlin Tageblatt and Frankfort Zeitung, dwelling specially on the specification against double tracking the Siberian railroad, which the paper declares is utterly unacceptable in every way, being equivalent to the political and economic suicide of Russia.

THE BURNING OF BRITISH STEAMER.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—United States Ambassador Meyer is making representations to the government regarding the British steamer Albhamia, turned by the Russians at Urup Island in the northern extremity of Japan, in behalf of the American consignors of her cargo of oil. The ambassador is endeavoring to hasten the setting of the prize court, but the government is without information in regard to the capture or the fate of the ship.

JAP WARSHIPS OFF AMUR RIVER.

Copenhagen, July 21.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Godsladan says that private advices received at the Russian capital say that Japanese warships have been sighted near Nikolievsk, at the mouth of the Amur river. Many of the inhabitants of Nikolievsk and Vladivostok. It is added, have fled to Khabarovsk.

RUSSIAN ENVOY AT FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris, July 21.—4 p. m.—Witte accompanied by his wife, several members of his family, and a number of officials, making up the party which is on its way to the United States, arrived at the Northern railroad station at 4 o'clock this afternoon. A large number of French and Russian officials and members of the diplomatic corps were assembled at the station, including Ambassador Nelidoff and Cassini, M. Mollard, chief of the protocol department of the foreign office, representing Premier Rouvier, and Police Prefect Leprieux.

POET DEAD.

Cedar Falls, Ia., July 21.—Peter Hansen, who wrote many meritorious poems to the various Kings of Denmark, and was at one time considered in line for poet laureate of Denmark, died suddenly last night aged 80 years.

GEORGE TOWNS DEFEATED.

James Stanbury Won World's Sculling Championship Rowed on the Parramatta River.

Sydney, N. S. W., July 22.—The world's sculling championship was wrested from George Towns by James Stanbury on the Parramatta river to-day in a race over the championship course. Stanbury won by two lengths. The stakes were \$2,500 a side.

Invited to Fraser.

New Westminster, July 22.—On receipt of the Associated Press news this morning that Stanbury had defeated Towns for the world's sculling championship, the world Manager Keary called Stanbury formally offering him inducements, which it was previously understood he would accept, to defend his title here during the first week of the Dominion Fair, which opens on September 27th. Towns will also be allowed the same amount of expenses as if he were still champion.

GOVERNMENT NOT LIKELY TO RESIGN BECAUSE OF DEFEAT ON REDMOND'S MOTION

House Has Adjourned Until Monday to Await the Decision of the Ministry.

London, July 20.—The government was defeated in the House of Commons to-night by a majority of three on the motion to reduce the membership of the Irish land commission.

On the announcement of the vote a scene of the greatest excitement was produced by the Liberals and the Irish members yelling "resign," "resign."

The incident is considered hardly of sufficient importance to justify the government in resigning, but when asked by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the opposition, what course he intended to pursue, Premier Balfour declined to make a statement.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish party, said the premier had repeatedly declared that he would resign if defeated, and that if he disregarded this vote of want of confidence he would be acting against all precedents. Was he going to swallow this humiliation as he swallowed every other humiliation during the last few years? the premier was asked by Mr. Redmond.

Mr. Balfour, replying, said that Mr. Redmond had greatly agitated himself over the matter, which could be settled in half an hour, but when asked by the opposition whether the government still enjoyed the confidence of the majority of the House.

The premier said he would consult his colleagues as to whether the question would again be submitted to a vote and would make a statement on Monday.

London, July 21.—The House of Commons adjourned until Monday to await the government's decision regarding its future course of action in view of the defeat of the ministry last night on John Redmond's motion to reduce the vote for the Irish land commission.

The House was packed in every part. Much excitement was visible on all sides, and there was a disposition to declare in favor of the government as more serious than it was generally regarded in the early hours of this morning.

Immediately after the House had assembled Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, moved its adjournment declaring that it would be unseemly under the circumstances to proceed with business while the government was under the shadow of a resignation.

Premier Balfour declined to adjourn the House until the bill dealing with the differences of the Scottish United Free church and the Free church had been passed. This was quickly accomplished, the House rose and the excited members swarmed in to the lobbies eagerly discussing the probable decision of the cabinet, which has been summoned to meet this afternoon.

The view that the government will resign, however, is not held in circles generally well-informed of the government's intentions, and it is regarded that the resignation of the Balfour ministry is not likely in view of the almost practical certainty that the government will be rehabilitated by its normal majority on the trial of strength on July 24th, to which the opposition formally challenged the ministry.

The Unionist members of the House of Commons are busily signing a memorial to the Premier against the resignation of the government or dissolution of parliament. In Unionist centres like the Carlton Club it is confidently asserted that Mr. Balfour will stand or fall according to the outcome of Monday's motion of censure.

Russia has given notice of her acceptance of the Morocco conference on the same conditions as Great Britain.

BOILER EXPLODED ON GUNBOAT

AND THIRTY-FOUR OF CREW WERE KILLED

Disaster on the Bennington in San Diego Bay—Many of the Injured Will Die.

San Diego, Cal., July 21.—One of the most frightful disasters in the peace history of the American navy, excepting the sinking of the Maine in Havana harbor, occurred in San Diego bay shortly after 10.30 a. m. to-day on board the United States gunboat Bennington. At a moment when the warship, lying at anchor and with her officers and crew quietly attending to their duties on board, was the object of interest to hundreds of observing people on the piers, in pleasure boats and passing ferry boats, a cloud of steam suddenly burst from a point just forward of the smokestack, out of which the spectators were horrified to see bodies and human fragments hurled high in the air and scattered over the surrounding water.

The outbreak was accompanied by a roar as of thunder and a shock that rocked vessels near by. In an instant the air was filled with shrieks of pain from the wounded, which could be heard ashore, and with flying

Fragments of human Beings and pieces of the ship's superstructure. The next moment sailors were fighting, crippled, in the water against death in a less sudden form than that from which they had escaped, while rowboats, sailboats, launches and tugs were being driven to the rescue as fast as arms, wind and steam could carry them.

A ferryboat which was passing near by, and which had been ordered to stop, her deck crowded with frightened men and women who saw the havoc that had been wrought in a twinkling.

A most horrible sight met those who approached. In the water men with blackened faces were struggling, hand-capped by injuries. Others on deck were covered with blood and grime, some dead, some faintly, others working to rescue comrades who were yet below. The small boats turned their attention to those in the water, taking them to the wharves as fast as a few had been taken aboard the gunboat.

At the wharves preparations were made for taking care of the injured in what by this time was seen to be a disaster of awful proportions. Ambulances, hearse and hospital vans, were ordered to the wharves as fast as they could be reached by telephone, physicians were summoned, notified and hospitals informed. Within half an hour from the time of the explosion, carriages, buggies, automobiles and street cars were bearing burdens of victims towards the hospitals.

The sight which met the eyes of hundreds along the streets was one never to be forgotten. Wagons with a dozen men were not rare. One had eight sitting or reeling against the sides, holding in their laps the heads of comrades.

Near to Death.

All of them with faces blackened with smoke and grime, and many clothed in nothing but trousers. Some of those whose bodies were bare were not injured in vital parts, but suffering the agonies of torn flesh, set up with lacerated bodies exposed to the wind. One, whose arm was twisted and whose face and breast were covered with blood, looked at his own hanging flesh and drooping blood, and muttered only "My God! My God!"

A corps of men with blackened faces were hurried through the streets to places where the blood could be staunchly, gaping wounds stitched and more heroic treatment given.

In the meantime a more awful sight awaited those who had hastened to the ill-fated ship, from which steam continued to pour in great clouds. Everywhere was blood, and in all directions were bodies. The after cabin was smeared with blood and the walls, ceiling and floor spotted with red. In the depths below, from which heat and steam rolled in volumes too great to face, came the

Groans and Wails

of the dying and the shrieks of the wounded.

Tugs and launches soon were headed for the shore bearing those who, if possible, permitted removal, and bodies of the dead. All the time the work of rescue was going on, the ship was settling to starboard, and clouds of white steam poured from her interior. News of the disaster spread like wildfire over the city, and soon the harbor was lined with people.

Commander Young was ashore getting final orders preparatory to sailing, but was soon on deck. He at once ordered the air-tight compartments closed and signaled a tug to tow the ship into the shallow water. Then he took charge of the sickening work at hand.

The explosion occurred in the main starboard boiler forward of the smokestack. It is now known that fifty men were snuffed out almost instantly, that in all probability this number will be increased by at least ten when the interior of the ship can be more fully explored, and that almost every man on board at the time was injured, many of

them so badly that death is inevitable, many so painfully that screams of agony are heard from their lips, and others so severely that they will be confined to sick rooms for days or weeks.

The force of the explosion was terrific beyond conception. Human bodies were hurled into the air probably to a height not less than 200 feet.

Sections of the upper deck were carried away from stem to stern, and aft a hole was blown in the side of the warship into which the water poured, causing the rapid listing of the vessel.

Most of the men on board were assembling between decks, above the boilers, when the explosion occurred. Here is where the most

Frightful Slaughter Occurred. No one living has been able to describe what happened there, but vivid witnesses present in the blood-smeared walls. It is from between decks that most of the dead bodies have been taken.

Lieut. Yates was in charge in the absence of Commander Young. He was slightly but not fatally scalded. Lieut. Perry was so badly burned that there is no hope of his recovery.

The cause of the explosion is said to have been a boiler which for many months was thought to be weak, though an inspection resulted in a favorable report.

The ship was getting up steam preparatory to towing the disabled ship Wyeing to Mare Island. Every man on board was either killed or wounded.

The Bennington was a three-masted schooner. She was built by N. F. Palmer & Co., of Chester, Pa. Her construction was authorized by congress on March 3rd, 1887, her keel being laid in June, 1888. She was launched on June 3rd, 1890, and was commissioned for the first time June 20th, 1891. The Bennington's engines were twin-screw, horizontal, triple-expansion. She attained a speed of 17.5 knots on her trial trip. Her main battery consisted of six 6-inch breech-loading rifles, and her second battery of four 6-pounders, four 1-pompadour rapid-fire guns, and two 30-calibre Coles.

Many Will Die.

Washington, D. C., July 21.—The navy department has received a dispatch from Commander Young saying that Lieut. Perry and 33 men are dead, 79 wounded, and 21 missing, and that many are expected to die before morning. He adds that there were 141 casualties altogether.

DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

Driven to Desperation By Lack of Food Laborers Raid Bakeries and Shops.

Madrid, July 20.—Serious disorders have occurred at Seville and Salamanca, arising from the general distress. Four hundred farm laborers invaded Seville, looted the bakeries and shops and committed other depredations until they were dispersed by a strong force of police and carabinieri. A mob stormed the city hall at Salamanca, broke into the building and sacked it. One member of the council, fleeing from the rioters, jumped from a window and was killed. The republicans are summoning mass meetings in Madrid and elsewhere. The government fears a spread of the disorder, and is taking precautionary measures.

SEEKING EMPLOYMENT.

Many of Tomsters Who Have Been on Strike Find Their Places Filled.

Chicago, July 21.—The teamster strikers, who last night gave up their long struggle against the employers, broke the ranks today in a stampede for work. The barns of the strike affected firms were besieged by men who have been idle for months, and whose places have been filled by non-union men. The employers in many cases announced that there was vacancies for only a few. Of more than 4,000 men who quit more than 1,400 or 1,500 will be reinstated during the next few days. The coal teamsters and truck drivers did not join in the rush for re-employment to-day.

NEW BICYCLE RECORDS.

Ogden, Utah, July 21.—Two world's bicycle records have been broken at the Saucer track here.

Jack Hume did the mile unpaced in 2:00 2/5, breaking the former record of 2:00 3/5 made by Wharenburger, in New York in August, 1890.

S. H. Wilcox lowered the three-quarter mile unpaced amateur record from 1:37 to 1:32 3/5. The previous record was made by B. F. Stone at Springfield, Mass., October, 1894.

OTTAWA NOTES.

Ottawa, July 21.—W. H. P. Clement, barrister, Grand Forks, has been appointed temporarily deputy county court judge during the illness of Judge Leamy. The cabinet is busy to-day clearing of the slate in view of having a holiday. Hugh O'Leary, Lindsay, has been appointed judge at Port Arthur. Mr. O'Leary is a able lawyer, and will make a good judge.

TWO CHINAMEN DROWNED.

Perished While Fishing at the Mouth of Courtenay River.

Nanaimo, July 22.—Word was brought to town to-day that on Thursday two Chinese fishing on a raft at the mouth of Courtenay river were drowned. One of the men fell off and his companion, in reaching out to assist him, was dragged into the water and both perished.

THOUSANDS VISIT WINNIPEG FAIR

SPLENDID EXHIBITS OF HORSES AND CATTLE

Premier of Nova Scotia Will Leave the Prairie Capital for the Coast on Sunday.

Winnipeg, July 22.—Thousands attended Winnipeg fair to-day, ladies' day, the weather being bright and cool. The horses and cattle made a magnificent showing, while the impetus given by eastern manufacturers at the last Dominion exhibition is in evidence. Local industries are largely represented, and take up all the space in the big buildings erected last year.

Will Open Branch.

The Union Bank of Canada will open a branch at Ottawa about the 1st of September next. George Bowles, the present manager at Winnipeg, has been appointed to this important position. He will be succeeded here by R. S. Barrow, former manager of the Regina branch of the bank.

Crimean Veteran Dead.

Daniel Doran, a veteran of the Crimea, died yesterday, aged seventy. He lived here 23 years. He served throughout the entire campaign in the Crimea, and during the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York here a few years ago was one of the few presented to their Highnesses. He came to Canada from Belfast, Ireland, settled in Toronto, and for years was conductor on the Grand Trunk railway. Coming to Winnipeg in 1882 he engaged with local companies until a few years ago, when he retired from active life.

Fatal Runaway.

Francis Armstrong, aged fifty, a settler in Kootenay river district, died at Macleod from the effects of a runaway accident.

Coming West.

Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, arrived last night and will leave for the coast on Sunday on a pleasure trip with a party of friends.

ZEMSTVO CONGRESS.

Scheme For a Constitution Carried by Vote of 220 to 7.

Moscow, July 20.—The zemstvo congress, the first regular meeting of the scheme for a constitution by a vote of 220 to 7.

M. Petrunkevitch, president of the Moscow Agricultural Society, declared that all hope regarding the government's scheme which had hitherto been nourished had proved vain. It was obvious, he said, that the bar separating the Emperor and the people was too strong to count on reforms from above. They had appealed to the Emperor, and they should now appeal to the people. Prince Elostovskii said that the speech of M. Petrunkevitch was direct incitement to revolution and left the hall. M. Petrunkevitch's speech, he said, only echoed what had been set forth in the memorandum by the marshals of the nobility to the Emperor. A resolution was passed protesting against the constant violation of the private and social rights of Russian citizens by administrative officialdom and calling upon all local officials to protect the sufferers from the present state of affairs and to assist in preserving the troops from illegal and arbitrary acts carried out by the authorities.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

Hundreds of Men Hurried Away From Odessa Without Trial.

Odessa, July 20.—The Russian government, with its secret police, mysterious arrests, its private trials and its unknown punishment of those found guilty, is at work attempting to break the rebellious spirits of Odessa's people.

In the last twenty days 1,000 arrests have been made of political offenders. Not one of the thousand has been given a public trial, and while it is known that many have been deported to Siberia, other forms of punishment are being administered. The facts concerning which are carefully guarded.

Mysterious arrests and hurried secret trials are now of daily occurrence. Men are seized on the streets by the agents of the police and hurried away. For any member of their family or friends to inquire as to their fate is to court instant arrest and deportation.

JAPANESE ENVOY.

Baron Komura Is Busy at Residence of Consul at Seattle.

Seattle, July 20.—Baron J. Komura, foreign minister of Japan, and one of the Japanese peace commissioners is struggling with a mass of diplomatic correspondence at the residence of S. Hisamitsu, Japanese consul at Seattle. Baron Komura worked until 5 o'clock this morning with cable messages and letters, which reached him when the steamer Minnesota arrived at Port Townsend.

DEATH ROLL HAS BEEN INCREASED

FORTY-NINE DEAD AS RESULT OF EXPLOSION

Almost Every Hour Adds to the Number of Victims of Disaster on Gunboat.

San Diego, Cal., July 22.—The appalling list of victims of yesterday's explosion aboard the United States gunboat Bennington grew through the night, almost every hour adding to the long list of dead.

Forty-nine known dead is the latest summary compiled at 9 o'clock this morning. This includes forty-two bodies at the various morgues, and seven bodies which are floated about in the flooded boiler room, and which cannot yet be reached.

Besides these there are missing about twenty of the crew, and about fifty injured are scattered among the various city and private and public hospitals.

According to a statement compiled at an early hour this morning about twenty-five are missing. Of the injured several are expected to die, and it is believed the death roll will be swelled greatly, and perhaps will exceed this number.

Every effort is bent toward reaching the dead in the boiler. A fire engine was used to pump out the water, which during the night and morning hours rose still higher in the engine and boiler rooms.

But in the confusion that followed the disaster and rescue come thrilling stories of heroism and self-sacrifice. The bravery of the crew was commented on by all who had good opportunity to witness the scenes. Men who were badly injured and scalded worked to aid those who were worse off than themselves, and all the special instances of heroism of the disaster will probably never be fully written.

The self-sacrificing efforts on the part of the physicians and the scores of nurses were also commented on with praise for all. Everyone who could be made useful at the hospitals was put at work, and those who could not were asked to return and relieve those who were accepted.

San Diego, Cal., July 22.—An examination of the United States gunboat Bennington above deck did not disclose any great damage as the result of yesterday's explosion. The vessel was covered with a grey coating of the color of ash. The escaping steam carried the soot, which was smeared in all over it, even the sides of the vessel.

There were broken gangways and displaced machinery of a minor character, but no serious damage to the main deck was visible. It was said by those on board that the wreckage was all below, but just how serious will be fully defined after a thorough examination is made. This cannot be made until the water has been pumped out and the vessel righted.

Commander Young declined to make any official statement for publication. He said, however, to a reporter to-day that the disaster was caused by the explosion of the boiler "D" on the port side, and that boiler "B," while not exploding, had been damaged, allowing the steam to escape.

The following is a revised list of the dead: Ensign N. K. Perry, F. W. Brown, J. Newcombe, B. A. Hughes, A. B. Ensel, A. Kamer, W. Cherry, G. Bussing, A. H. Sergeant, B. Haghighian, W. R. B. O'Brien, A. Sanders, E. Dresch, J. L. Burns, M. G. Quinn, C. J. Kuntz, J. Hillscher, B. Brownlee, F. M. Geiss, Preston Carpenter, Charles McKelown, E. W. Branson, J. Hunt, E. B. Robinson, J. C. Barrows, W. C. Wilson, J. P. Nelson, E. B. Ferguson, L. B. Archer, W. G. Chambers, John McKelown and O. J. Essel.

San Francisco, July 22.—Rear-Admiral McCall, commander of the navy yard at Mare Island, upon hearing of the blowing up of the Bennington's boilers, dispatched Capt. F. J. Drake, Surgeon Smith and three men of the hospital corps to the scene of the disaster, and dispatched the tug Fortune from Port Harford to San Diego to assist in the recovery of the bodies.

Washington, July 22.—Commander Lucien Young, of the gunboat Bennington, at San Diego, Cal., last night sent the following telegram to the navy department: "Arrangements are being made to bury the dead at Fort Rosecrans on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Several bodies are planned under the boilers, covered with water. I have engaged a fire engine to pump out so as to assist in their recovery. I am also cutting away the steel bulkheads in order to get at them. I expect several men to die during the night. Will wire department in the morning.

"Everything that is possible to be done is being done for the living and the dead. Only absolute identify one man on board so far. He is R. Carr, apprentice seaman."

San Diego, Cal., July 22.—The Bennington horror has now been exaggerated, and instead of lessening the extent of the catastrophe, later and completer details have added to it. The death list may be swelled to four score.

These figures are made up of the known dead, the probable victims among the injured now in the various hospitals and the total number missing, and is summarized as follows: Dead in the flooded fire room, 53; injured who may die, 6; missing, 15. Total, 81.

ing the Pacific squadron, had been ordered to San Diego forthwith. Capt. F. J. Drake and Surgeon Smith, both from Mare Island navy yard, are upon the scene, the former to direct operations on the wrecked vessel, and the latter to assist in caring for the injured and direct the burying of the dead. With Surgeon Smith came four hospital stewards, whose assistance will be welcomed by the overworked medical corps now in charge.

The Bennington to-night lies deeper than ever in the mud and shallow water on the shores of the bay, and no apparent progress was made in the work of pumping out her flooded compartments. Until this is accomplished the secrets of her horror chambers will remain hidden. Seven bodies are wedged beneath collapsed crown sheets and burst bulkheads of the fire room.

British Sympathy. From the British admiralty officers came a telegram to-day extending sympathy to the crew of the Bennington. It follows: "The water came in very gradually," said he, "and for that reason I do not think that extensive damage has been done to the section of the hull now below the water line."

At 7 o'clock to-night news came from the Bennington that rapid progress was being made in pumping the water from the fire room. It had been lowered sufficiently to permit a resumption of work of rescuing the imprisoned bodies.

Commander's Report. Washington, July 22.—The details of the explosion on the United States gunboat Bennington at San Diego, ascertained by Commander Lucien Young, were received at the navy department at 11:15 o'clock to-night in a long telegram from the commander.

It appears from the telegram that a small leak had been discovered in boiler B, and the boiler-maker was on his way to repair it, and was passing through the engine room when the explosion occurred. The dispatch follows: "I have employed scalded and scalded laborers from shore, and am making every effort to stop the leaks and to recover the dead still under the wreckage of the boiler. I believe the pipe and leak under rudder-head.

"Many seams shaken loose and leaking water two feet above main deck" on lower side. Another engine was employed last night to pump out water, but was unsuccessful. I am now rigging big centrifugal pump. Hope will be able to pump out water.

"I am of the opinion that the cause of the accident is as far as I can ascertain, was a small leak in boiler B. Boiler-maker was on his way to repair it and was passing through engine room when accident occurred. Boiler B was forced into contact with boiler D, which was also forced through its bulkhead, and both boilers exploded with two close explosions.

"There was no noise only a thick thick which filled the ship from stern to stern full of scalding steam, soot and ashes, even so much so that the main deck was uninhabitable, and those that were on deck jumped overboard for air, and in my opinion many of these were drowned, for I still have seventeen missing that cannot be accounted for.

"Men quartered at San Diego barracks, where they are very comfortable, retaining a guard and relief guard on board. The wounded are scattered around in the three hospitals and those but slightly wounded in private residences. Dr. Foster, military hospital surgeon, has charge of a force of efficient doctors who are doing all in their power for wounded. Dr. Kneidler, army resident at San Diego barracks, and a few at San Diego barracks and is doing all in his power for them.

"I have made arrangements for burial of dead with military honors in the military cemetery at Fort Rosecrans. Bodies of the four are being buried as fast as possible and he will furnish firing squad to-morrow. I have engaged an Episcopal minister and a Catholic priest to read service over the dead."

Experts' Opinion. Washington, July 22.—Rear-Admiral C. W. Rae, chief engineer officer of the navy, says he can only account for the damage done the Bennington by an explosion of high explosives and reiterates that there was nothing in the reports to the bureau to show that the boilers were in an unsafe condition. He said to-day: "After examining the plans of the Bennington in the light of the dispatches giving an account of the disaster, I cannot conceive how the collapse of a crown sheet could damage the ship to the extent stated, or have blown people overboard from the deck."

"If there were high explosives in the shell room just forward from the pump room and forward fire room, and they were exploded by the conclusion, that would account for the damage done."

Contradiction by Officer. San Diego, Cal., July 22.—The Associated Press dispatch from Washington, quoting Rear-Admiral C. W. Rae, chief engineer of the navy, says that he can only account for the damage done the Bennington by an explosion of high explosives and reiterates that there was nothing in the reports to the bureau to show that the boilers were in an unsafe condition. He said to-day: "After examining the plans of the Bennington in the light of the dispatches giving an account of the disaster, I cannot conceive how the collapse of a crown sheet could damage the ship to the extent stated, or have blown people overboard from the deck."

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quoting Rear-Admiral C. W. Rae, chief engineer of the navy, says that he can only account for the damage to the Bennington by the explosion of high explosives," was shown to Commander Lucien Young to-day.

"That is entirely wrong," replied Commander Young. "There were no high explosives in the part of the ship where the explosion occurred, and I am positive that it will be found that all damage was caused by the boilers."

"What was the condition of the boilers, captain?" was asked. "So far as I knew they were in first-class condition. They had been recently tested to 225 pounds pressure. At the time of the explosion we carried but 120 pounds."

"When were the boilers last inspected?" "I cannot answer as to the exact date, but it was within the past few months."

Bellingham, July 22.—Admiral Goodrich received the first news of the Bennington disaster at this port, and immediately changed his plans to stay here until Tuesday and set sail for San Diego. His flagship, the Chicago, will have to reach the scene of the disaster in five days. The Perry proceeded to Seattle before learning of the explosion on the Bennington. The Marblehead will remain here until Tuesday and will re-leave for Seattle tomorrow and Monday.

The cruiser Chicago, flagship of the Pacific squadron, Admiral Goodrich commanding; the cruiser Marblehead and the torpedo boat destroyer Perry, will anchor in the bay at 8:30 this morning, three days and four nights from Sitka. The cruiser Boston sailed into the harbor at 6:30 this evening and dropped anchor near the cruiser Marblehead.

San Diego, Cal., July 23.—The total number of dead from the explosion on the gunboat Bennington has now reached 58. Fifteen men are missing. The total number of dead is expected to reach 86.

Forty-seven of the United States gunboat Bennington's dead were buried today in a common grave in the little cemetery on the crest of the promontory of Loma Alta above the waters of San Diego bay. With not a sound of drum nor a sound of bell, the bodies were quietly deposited in simple impressiveness, all honor was paid the nation's dead.

They have honored dead to keep them company. From Fort Rosecrans, the 11th Infantry, the 1st Cavalry, and from San Diego the naval reserves, from the Universal Brotherhoods home on Point Loma, a company of khaki-clad and from the government of the United States sailors. But the most impressive body of mourners were the 52 men from the battered Bennington. Besides this there were hundreds of citizens who, from the city, brought their offerings of flowers to lay upon the graves.

TO REMOVE ROCK. Four Thousand Five Hundred Tons of Dynamite Will Be Exploded in Pictou River.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 22.—Hundreds of visitors came here to-day to witness with the people of this city and its vicinity, the culmination of an engineering project, which has been under way for the past three years, and which has attracted the attention of experts both in this country and abroad. It was the removal of Henderson's point, a ledge of some three acres in extent from the Pictou river bed by exploding simultaneously about 400 charges of dynamite, aggregating about 4,500 tons, to the rock beneath the water.

The hour scheduled for the discharge of the dynamite was 4 p. m. It was arranged that by the moving of a switch at a safe distance a spark could be sent in contact with the dynamite. The explosion resulting was expected to shatter the mass of rock, and thereby widen and deepen the waterway leading to the big drydock recently completed by the government at the United States navy yard on Seaveys Island.

Miss Ethel Foster, daughter of A. C. Foster, superintendent of the firm which has done the work, is to operate the switch, and Governor McLean of New Hampshire, Rear-Admiral Mead, commandant of the Portsmouth navy yard and others had received invitations to be present.

The contract price of the undertaking is \$749,000. The expense was covered by a government appropriation in connection with the bill authorizing the construction of the big drydock at the navy yard. It is understood that the charge of 4,500 tons of dynamite is the largest ever exploded at a time in this country.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE. Young Rancher Shoots Himself During Progress of a Dance.

A dispatch from Ashcroft, B. C., says: "News has just reached here from Dog Creek, 40 miles north, of a sensational suicide. Frank Gaspard, a young rancher, 25 years of age, of that place, was a party at his home. Everyone was enjoying themselves in dancing when suddenly, towards the close of the party, he left the dance, and, alone, he shot himself through the brain on the doorstep, death being instant. The cause of the act, it is understood, was a rivalry between Gaspard and another young man over a young lady, as being refused the last dance of the evening, Gaspard suddenly committed the crime while that final dance was in progress.

In Brazil the black bean is as important an article of food as the potato is here.

GOVERNMENT CRISIS. Premier Balfour Will Likely Delay the Election Till After Harvest This Fall.

London, July 22.—The dispatches of the Associated Press indicating that the British cabinet decided at yesterday's meeting not to resign, are definitely confirmed. The advisability of an autumn dissolution is still under consideration by the cabinet. It seems that the majority of the ministers are opposed to it, especially now that the chief government whip has received assurance that there will be no further slackness in attendance by the absentees, who were responsible for Thursday's defeat of the government.

The crisis has assumed a serious aspect, owing more to the circumstances attending the defeat of the government Thursday night on the vote for the support of the Irish land commission than to the intrinsic importance of the vote. The vote was actually due to the slackness or to indifference of the government's own supporters, who, despite the strongest possible warning, failed to attend in the numbers expected on that particular night, allowed themselves to be lulled into a false confidence by the use of the Liberals and Nationalists in keeping their men in the background until the crisis moment arrived. That this was allowed to happen immediately after Mr. Balfour had called a meeting of his party to impress upon his supporters their duty in this respect, and to convince Mr. Balfour of the uselessness of attempting to face another session of parliament, but as the holding of the election in 1906 is a matter of the utmost importance to the country, he decided to wait until autumn before dissolving parliament.

On the other hand, the speech of King Edward yesterday lasted only ten minutes, and it is supposed that he intimated the foregoing decision to His Majesty.

DISCUSSED PEACE. Premier of France Opposed to the War Continuing Between Russia and Japan.

Paris, July 22.—The Russian peace plenipotentiary, Count Benckendorff, yesterday visited the French ambassador, M. Rouvier, to-day and was received in audience by president Loubet at the Elysee palace. No authoritative statement was given out concerning the meeting, but it is reported that M. Rouvier and M. Witte went over the prospective peace negotiations, dwelling particularly on the influence France could exert on Great Britain to induce the latter to moderate the Japanese demands.

It is favorable to a Russo-Japanese understanding which justifies the prospect of this understanding are regarded as one of the chief means by which Japan may be induced to abate the severity of her conditions. The French officials speak favorably of such an understanding, the conclusion of which, beside benefiting Russia and Japan, would be a great benefit to the Far East as the ally of Russia and Great Britain as the ally of Japan.

Among M. Witte's callers at the hotel were some of the leading financiers and bankers of the Russian empire. However, M. Witte has not issued any sounding financial sentiment, as he has been completely advised through the reports of his confidential agents of the intervention and by the Paris-Berlin Russo-German bank, of which he was one of the chief organizers. It is recalled that M. Rouvier's cautious attitude towards the Russo-Japanese war, and his French investments in Russian securities. When the last Russian loan was attempted, however, M. Rouvier's caution was not due to any hostility to the latter, but to his shares in this respect the general view of the financiers here, one of whom remarked: "Russia is able to secure all the French money she wants to make peace, but not to make war."

After his conference with M. Rouvier and his visit to M. Loubet, M. Witte passed the rest of the afternoon in returning the visits of personal friends.

WILL NOT RESIGN. Premier Balfour Claims Precedent for His Decision Not to Dissolve the Cabinet.

London, July 22.—The government has been intention of resigning in consequence of Thursday's adverse vote. This was the view of Premier Balfour, who stated in the House of Commons this afternoon. Although it had been generally recognized that such would be the result of the vote, there was a feeling of surprise on all sides to hear the exact terms of his statement. The house was literally packed.

Mr. Balfour, who was heartily cheered by his supporters, said, somewhat to the surprise of his hearers by a long discussion on how former administrations had ignored defeats similar to that of Thursday. He declared that such incidents had never been regarded as ground for resignation or dissolution and announced that the government did not propose either to resign or dissolve parliament, because of Thursday's occurrence.

TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS. Baron Komura Well-Received by His Countrymen on Way East.

St. Paul, July 22.—The journey of Baron Komura and the other Japanese peace commissioners, eastward from Seattle has been somewhat in the nature of a triumphal progress. At almost every station throughout Montana the thousands of Japanese, of whom great numbers are employed by the Great Northern railway, have welcomed them with hearty "Banzais" with the waving of the Japanese and American flags. At Whitefish last night with an elaborate display of fireworks, Baron Komura has enjoyed his trip exceedingly. The stationery, trying hard, yesterday having given way to perfect weather.

At Malta, a little crowd of Japanese workmen greeted the commissioners by waving an immense national flag, which they had made from white cotton cloth, the emblem being painted with sanguinary grey paint.

EMPEROR WILLIAM MEETS WITH CZAR

CROWNED HEADS IN CONFERENCE TO-DAY

They Are Supposed to Privately Discuss the Question of Peace With Japan.

(Associated Press.) St. Petersburg, July 24.—The czar left Paterhof to-day on board the imperial yacht Polar Star for a conference with Emperor William, who is cruising on the Hohenzollern in Finnish waters. The first meeting is expected to take place at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland. The Emperor is accompanied by his brother, Grand Duke Michael.

Meeting of Emperors. Berlin, July 24.—The foreign office here is advised that a meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas took place early to-day off the Swedish coast, near the island of Bjorko.

Emperor Nicholas was pleased to meet him. The German Emperor replied that he would be glad to cruise to any convenient point and the island of Bjorko was suggested. It was understood that the meeting was of an entirely personal and intimate nature, no minister from either government was present, although the Russian minister of marine is in Emperor Nicholas' retinue. The meeting is a sequel to the correspondence that has been going on between the emperors concerning peace, in which Emperor William urged Emperor Nicholas to take steps towards peace. Emperor William was then cooperating with President Roosevelt in seeking to bring the belligerents to a discussion of the terms of peace and in the present meeting, the Associated Press is authoritatively informed, Emperor William will continue to advise peace should the Russian emperor ask for his further views, and it would be very natural that Emperor Nicholas should do so as a development of the correspondence which has already taken place.

Emperor William went to the meeting on the 23rd. In the afternoon he formed, prepared to say if he were asked that he thought Emperor Nicholas could attain a full understanding and reconciliation with the discontented portions of his people only through the reforms. The German government is interested in having the neighboring country peaceful and prosperous, for it is toward the Pacific and the German manufacturers look for great trade expansion in the future.

The German emperor is most reluctant to have either the Russians or others think that he is volunteering suggestions regarding the internal affairs of Russia. He is not doing so but only giving his personal views on their being asked for.

Emperor William has the fullest information regarding the Russian situation and may be able to give Emperor Nicholas' statement of facts and from them to know that the Russian Emperor is not unknown to the Russian Emperor.

FISHERY COMMISSION NAMED FOR PROVINCE. Government Has Appointed Members Who Will Act—B. C. Salmon Misrepresented in Europe.

Ottawa, July 24.—The fishery commission for British Columbia was appointed at Saturday's meeting of the council. It consists as follows: Prof. Prince, commissioner of fisheries, chairman; Campbell Sweeney, Vancouver; J. C. Brown, New Westminster; Richard Hall, Victoria; Rev. Mr. Taylor, Wellington, and Provincial Fishery Inspector Babcock. The commission will complete its labors this year, although the absence of Mr. Sweeney in Europe may delay proceedings for a time.

Using False Labels. The agent of Canada at Manchester reports to the department of trade and commerce that dealers in salmon in Britain are using false labels to the injury of the British Columbia salmon. Labels of canned British Columbia salmon are used on Alaska inferior fish. This is gone into rather extensively.

Edmonton Trail. There will be no patrol steamer in the Arctic circle next winter. The Neptune which leaves shortly to meet the Arctic to go to Halifax and get new powerful engines in her hull to cope with the ice of the Arctic, will leave next summer for several years' stay in the far north.

The police patrol which is making its way to the Yukon from Edmonton, has got beyond St. John and will make Fort Graham this winter. Next summer it will reach Teslin lake, so that there will be a trail all the way between Edmonton and the Yukon.

EARTHQUAKE INDICATED. Seismographs Show That Violent Disturbance Has Taken Place.

New York, July 24.—A Vienna dispatch to the World says one of the most violent earthquakes ever known was indicated by the seismographs of the hydrographic instruments at Labach and Pola yesterday. Between 3:55 and 4:17 p. m. the instruments showed extraordinary movements in waves signifying an earthquake catastrophe at a distance of 3,700 miles. At 7 a. m. the instruments were still vibrating. The distance indicated by the seismographs would locate the earthquake in Central Asia (the most probable) or in mid-Atlantic or the Arctic regions, or in South Africa.

RESENT FRANCE'S ACT. Spanish Residents at Tangier Make Demonstration as a Protest.

New York, July 24.—The Spanish residents made a demonstration on Sunday against France in protest, cables a Herald correspondent at Tangier, Morocco, against the sanitary measures ordered by the French medical officers, inspection of the ships and ports. A serious dispute between the French and Spanish legations is expected over the affair.

FEARED OUTBREAK. Troops Held in Readiness at Buenos Ayres to Quell Any Revolutionary Movement.

New York, July 24.—Rumors are being circulated about a threatened revolutionary outbreak at Buenos Ayres and former city. Upon warning received from Rosario by the minister of war, troops were held in readiness throughout Saturday night and other precautionary measures adopted, but no untoward incident occurred and it is believed the promoters of the movement have weakened.

PRISONERS ESCAPE. Military Convicts of Fort Wright Broken Bars of Guard House.

Spokane, July 24.—Five military convicts have escaped from the guard house at Fort Wright. All of them were men sent into the fort to serve sentences for desertion from other army posts.

RICHARDSON LEADS IN CANADIAN TEAM. In Canadian Team.

Richardson leads the Canadians in the aggregate winnings at 267 98. The other western men show as follows: Boult, 220 75; Bray, 220 75. In the volunteer aggregate Richardson was eleventh, winning 33.

In the grand aggregate he was fourth, winning 25. In the grand aggregate for tyros, Brayshaw was 153rd, winning 22; Boult, 171st, winning 22. Richardson was second in the city of London, winning 215.

OIL TANKS ON FIRE. Terrific Conflagration Raging Over a Wide Petroleum Area in Texas State.

Humble, Tex., July 24.—Covering an area of three-quarters of a mile square with a great canopy of smoke covering two miles, the oil tanks of the Texas company boiled and bubbled under the great heat of burning oil to-day. When the fire came the problem was to get the oil in the eleven big tanks which held 2,500,000 barrels, when the lightning struck them Sunday afternoon. It is now known that five tanks perished. There are hundreds of homeless people many of them only awaiting a chance to go to Houston for shelter. They were living in tents and shacks in the oil fields and fled for their lives to the town. Their belongings have been destroyed by fire which runs out toward the oil, although it has not yet been communicated to any of the stacks of the wells. The whole night there was a heavy downpour of rain and this covered the ground with a sheet of water coated with a thick film of oil.

Shortly after the big tank, which was struck by lightning, began to blaze, 200 workmen with 75 miles were hurried to the scene to throw up earthen embankments to confine the fire to the tank where it originated. Suddenly the oil gave an upheaval, bubbled and lifted a great mass of the fluid from the tank and the fire was communicated to three other tanks. The burning oil caught the men and mules and burned them in. There was a wild scramble for safety, men dropping their scrapers and reins. Some of them mounted mules and escaped, but at least 40 mules, mules and men were burned to death. Five negroes were seen to go down, and it is not believed they could have escaped. While all of the men have not been accounted for, these five are all that are known to have perished.

Early this morning fire broke out in the steel tanks of the Texas Company at the pumping station a mile from the original fire. What damage was done cannot be ascertained yet, it being impossible to reach that part of the field.

JAPANESE STILL ACTIVE. Reported That Their Vessels Ran Inside Posselt Bay.

London, July 23.—The correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph at Tokyo forwards a dispatch from Moji, Japan, telling of a daring reconnaissance of a Japanese squadron in Posselt Bay on July 14th. Three days later the Japanese vessels occupied Rusanpan and Ugeni Bay. Some of the vessels, the correspondent says, ran right inside Posselt Bay.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE. Special Courier Sent to St. Petersburg After Meeting of M. Witte and Premier Rouvier.

Paris, July 23.—On Saturday M. Witte, the Russian peace plenipotentiary, had an interview with Premier Rouvier, and to-day he had long conversation with M. Nelkoff, the Russian ambassador, after which a special courier left for St. Petersburg, having dispatches for the Emperor.

The French government employs 17,148 people in its state tobacco factories. The great majority are women.

SALMON RUN ON NORTHERN COAST

HALF PACK REPORTED FROM RIVERS INLET

Fish Are Scarce in Straits, On the Fraser and Puget Sound.

Through the return of the steamer Venture from the Northern B. C. coast ports on Sunday the success of the salmon fishing and canning operations in that part of the province was learned. The individual catches could not be obtained, but others of the ship report that a half pack at Rivers Inlet had already been put up. On the day that the Venture was on the Inlet the Rivers Inlet fishery had 30,000 salmon on hand, this being the result of one day's fishing, the Wadhams cannery had 20,000 brought in the same day, and the Good Hope and other canneries had also done well. Canners were not discouraged. There are in which fish had been running on the Inlet. The run had been much larger than it had been elsewhere on the Northern coast. At Rivers Inlet the fish were running well, on the Skeena there had been a steady run, but on the Naas the run had not commenced in earnest. The salmon were considered late in arriving there, but canneries were not discouraged. These are the conditions as reported by the officers of the Venture. In the Straits of Juan de Fuca the salmon fishing was not so good during the last few days. The Capital City Canning & Packing Company are making a lift, and a steamer is expected in this evening with the haul made. The Klondike was in on Saturday with 700 sacks of salmon from the Pindry, Durham & Brodie trap. This consignment, with 400 sacks taken at the same time, represent the amount of the last catch taken at the trap mentioned. In the Todd & Munroe cannery 30,000 were taken on Sunday and 4,000 to-day. These catches are somewhat disappointing to the owners for they are not looking for more than another 15-day run of fish, and consider that if the run were coming well the catches should be fifteen or twenty thousand. Of course it is impossible to say how long the run may last, for it might be that there will be a large run of fish. The Fraser and from the Sound to-day state that on those waters as well there was a scarcity of fish. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer contains a rather gloomy forecast of the season's business.

It is now generally conceded by the canneries of Puget Sound that the sockeye salmon pack for the season of 1905 will fall considerably short of the estimate made by the different canneries. The preparations for the season were under way and the labor contracts made. It is now believed that the total pack will not exceed one-half the capacity of the combined canneries. Some canneries are even predicting a run of small proportions that will mean the failure of a majority of the packing companies engaged in the industry.

According to the records the sockeye run should be fairly under way at the present time, and the failure of the fish to appear in sufficient numbers to constitute a crop, certainly not only affects the interests connected with the industry. "The sockeye salmon pack of the Sound canneries to date," said Frank Wright, of the Carlisle Packing Company, "is less than one-third of the pack for the same period of time four years ago. It is hardly possible that the canneries will now be able to secure sufficient fish to pack to capacity. The season is so far advanced that the fish will all come in one spurt, and the run will be over in ten days if the season is not an absolute failure."

The "big" fish catch for the season was 40,000 taken from twenty-two traps by the Pacific American Fisheries Company. This may sound big to anyone not understanding the proportion of the industry. The company is receiving considerable expense that is entailed in the operation of fish traps and canneries. When it is taken into consideration that the canneries of the Pacific American Fisheries handle from 150,000 to 175,000 fish daily, when operated to its full capacity, 40,000 fish for a single day's operation dwindle somewhat in size. When it is further taken into consideration that the company is receiving considerably more than half of the fish that are being taken in the waters of the Sound at the present time, it is readily seen that the sockeye run at present does not amount to anything. Another alarming feature of the conditions is found in the fact that no reports have been received of large schools of fish in the Straits or out in the ocean. As a general rule, fish will enter the Straits with a big tide and after a few days will continue on the course to the spawning grounds on the Fraser and strike the traps of the Sound while making for the river. Some seasons the fish have been known to remain in the Straits for as long as ten days before heading in for the spawning grounds. Four years ago ships coming in from the ocean reported passing through schools of salmon fifty miles long, and within ten days from the time of receiving these reports the canneries were swamped with more fish than they could possibly handle.

SCORES OF CANADIANS. In the Final Stage of the King's Prize at Bisley.

(Special to the Times.) Bisley, July 22.—In the final stage of the King's prize at 800 yards, Crowe, Guelph, made 36; Richardson, Victoria, 41; Morrie, Montreal, 40; at 900 yards, Crowe made 40, Richardson 38 and Morrie 37, at 1,000 yards, Crowe made 28, Richardson 30 and Morrie 27. The top scores were: Crowe, 208; Morrie, 287; Richardson, 307. The winner of the King's prize made 315.

OUR MUNICIPAL AUTOCRATS.

The city council of Victoria is the only legislative body doing business under the British flag, probably the only legislative body outside of Russia, where there are no legislative bodies enjoying effective legislative powers, that transacts the business of the public in secret.

We do not pretend to know what public opinion may be upon this autocratic assumption of the power of suppression on the part of aldermen of exclusive proclivities. The position is such an unusual one in these days of popular inquisitiveness that we have reason to believe the public, whose interest may safely be assumed to be intense in proportion to the importance of the subject, may take a little time to recover from its astonishment at the extraordinary display of "nerve" on the part of their elected representatives.

THE BY-LAWS.

The most extraordinary feature of the vote cast on the by-law Friday was the 284 ballots cast against the sewerage extension scheme. There must be a considerable element in the city of Victoria that opposes, on principle, all progressive measures. Or it may be that antagonism in the non-progressive element is merely a matter of habit.

A UNIQUE VIEW.

It is interesting at times for one to see himself as he appears to others. The Nelson Tribune says: "The Victoria Times is in trouble. Its editorial political bias is too obvious."

CANADA THE CENTRE.

New York newspapers affect to regard with contempt the efforts of Canadians to prove that the northern route across the Atlantic ocean must in the course of time, and in the course of a very short time, become the more popular and the speedier in communication between Europe and America.

Green miners, they are Grit, too, but the proprietor of the mine is a supporter of the government, and he may want to know how his employees voted. If they cast their ballots into a general box, how could the boss know whether his political views had been respected? And so the Hetty Green miners are to be segregated. As there are only half a dozen of them, it should be an easy matter to pick out the sinners.

CHICKEN CULTURE.

F. C. Elford, chief of the poultry division of the live stock branch, Ottawa, has issued three bulletins of great value to chicken raisers, whose industry is yearly increasing in importance in the province of British Columbia.

A veteran officer of the Russian staff was discussing the invasion of India with a special correspondent of a London journal the other day. He ridiculed the idea that there was the least possibility of anything of the kind. He said: "Where is our overwhelming force to come from? Where could we now find five army corps, the least possible number for such a risky enterprise?"

FIXING THINGS UP.

The electors of Alberta are casting their ballots to-day, and we understand the friends of the McBride government, who are not legion in this or in any other part of British Columbia, are quite confident of the result. It is not easy to understand what that confidence is based upon, because at the last provincial general elections Alberta was carried by the Liberals with a large majority.

A merely casual investigation of the division of the constituency into polling sub-divisions indicates unmistakably the nature of the work that has been engaging the attention of the ministers, and they have no doubt been aided by the free man who excited the ire of an independent elector and induced him to protest in the interests of fair play.

ANXIOUS MOTHERS.

The summer months are a bad time for little ones and an anxious time for mothers. Stomach and bowel troubles come quickly during the hot weather, and almost before the mother realizes that there is danger the little one may be beyond help.

The average height of a man is found by a scientist to have continued the same for thousands of years, as shown in primitive man, prehistoric man, and historic man. The great size of ancient man is imaginary.

THE LONDON LETTER.

London, July 7.—The members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, now in this country, are displaying much energy in the matter of sight-seeing. During this week the three hundred started well with a reception by the King and Queen at Windsor, the programme for the week including garden parties, banquets, receptions, and a visit to the Crystal Palace.

The South African stores scandal has almost exclusively engaged the attention of the House of Commons during the past week. The general opinion about the commission is that it is an abject and cowardly attempt to put a stop to the inquiry, and a business man of capacity charged to secret the government's intention to put another lawyer on, who would be able to cross-examine the witnesses, and a business man of capacity charged to secret the government's intention to put another lawyer on.

Considerable relief is felt in both military and civil circles that the India controversy is over. Lord Kitchener's resignation is a relief to the public, and the resignation of the commander-in-chief, which brought about the regrettable possibility of his retirement, is now happily past.

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THE LONDON LETTER.

Ascot Sunday converts the river into a veritable floating city. Thousands of boats, punts and launches pass through the locks between Richmond and Windsor. And this year is said to be a record one at Boulogne's lock—the great centre on this the "River Sunday" of the season.

The occasion of the opening of the new steamboat service by the Prince of Wales was the first time for many years that the river was so thronged with pleasure boats. The procession of boats from Westminster to Greenwich, headed by the Royal Alfred and followed by the rest of the river fleet, formed a most beautiful sight and gave a charm and animation to the dreary expanses of the river.

Most of the London theatrical managers are contemplating the close of the season with distinct relief, for it has been anything but a successful one from all accounts. In fact, the results of the last theatrical year are considered the worst in twenty-five years for that much-criticized profession. There is no doubt, however, that the managers had to fall back on old favorites. This explains to a great extent that apathy of the playgoing public, the mourning and the gloom which is a perpetual craving for "something new."

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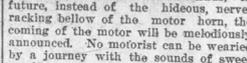
AN ENGLISH PEERESS.

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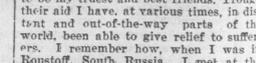
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ABLE ARGUMENT ON EXTRADITION

GEORGE D. COLLINS OPENS HIS ADDRESS

He Contended That There Was No Perjury and That Latter Offense Not Extraditable.

In the County court yesterday afternoon Geo. D. Collins of San Francisco, delivered his argument before Judge Lammman, setting forth the reasons why he should not be extradited. He occupied the whole of the afternoon, his address not being completed when court adjourned at 4.30 yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Collins showed that he had not been in the law library during the past week. His address was well prepared. He went carefully into all the points raised and was ready with authorities to prove all his points. There was nothing superficial about the argument presented, but on the contrary, he went fully into the questions raised treating them from all points of view.

He went into the principles involved in extradition proceedings, and made a strong case, arguing first that the offense charged as perjury could not, according to the laws of Canada, be so classified, and therefore no extradition on the charge was possible. Following this he argued that even if perjury were proved it was not an extraditable offense.

The court room was crowded yesterday afternoon, many legal men embracing the opportunity of listening to such an able address upon the question of extradition, a proceeding which does not frequently come up in the courts. It was acknowledged by those in the profession that the address of Mr. Collins was a masterpiece on the subject. The San Francisco barister always courteous and considerate in court, and in turn similar treatment is being readily accorded him.

In his argument he explained that the offense of perjury alleged consisted of making an affidavit verifying a pleading. Before extradition was possible, it would have to be proved that this violated the law of Canada. It mattered not whether it was perjury under the California courts, if it did not constitute an offense against a Canadian statute extradition could not follow.

It was necessary to show, therefore, that the practice which constituted the alleged offense in California was authorized or required by law in Canada. There was no statute requiring verification by affidavit to a pleading in this country.

In order to leave no loophole open, Mr. Collins then referred to the rules of court and said that there was no rule requiring an affidavit to a pleading. Going into fundamental principles, he urged that perjury according to the common law was an assertion. A denial as in a pleading could not be construed as perjury.

This led up to the question of competency of the court and officer. "Only when a witness gave evidence in a court of competent jurisdiction was perjury possible," he said. The offense must be in a court of competent jurisdiction, and before an official competent to receive evidence. In this instance the evidence was not taken before a court or a judicial officer. It was a bald oath made before a notary public far removed from any judicial proceeding.

other thing to enforce it," said Mr. Collins. A treaty was a sort of political instrument. It could not be enforced by the judiciary without statutory authority. The extradition act of 1886 made perjury extraditable. This was ineffective up to 1890, when the treaty between the United States and Great Britain was entered into no perjury was made extraditable. In 1890 Canada adopted an other extradition law, omitting perjury. So far as the legislation of the Dominion at the present time was concerned, it was against perjury being extraditable. The act of 1886 superseded that of 1890, so far as the scope of the act went.

Only the offenses enumerated in the act of 1886 were extraditable. That act did not enumerate perjury, and therefore it could not be classified as an extraditable offense. The parliament knowing that the offense of perjury was extraditable under the act of 1886, purposely omitted it in the act of 1890, knowing that from time to time this could be made a ground for malicious personal proceedings.

Mr. Collins then went into authorities on this subject. He first showed from the extradition act that extradition was not an inherent right. It could only be carried out in so far as treaties permitted it. The treaties he showed could only be put into effect by statutory regulations. This was the point he argued in which it could not be said that perjury was extraditable as far as Canada was concerned.

Incidentally he quoted authority to show that a person extradited could not be tried in another jurisdiction except for the offense for which he was extradited. The judiciary could not enforce treaties only by a statutory enactment to that effect. Authorities were quoted to show that in England, according to the common law, the judiciary might overlook the treaty where the rights of the individual were supposed to be interfered with.

This closed the argument for the afternoon, and the court adjourned until 10.30 today. (From Friday's Daily.) The extradition proceedings against Geo. D. Collins, charged with perjury, were continued this morning before Judge Lammman.

Mr. Collins, in opening, referred again to the omission in the Dominion act of 1886 of the offense of perjury from the list of extraditable offenses. This seemed to be good reasons why this was done, and Mr. Collins quoted from the authorities to show that the placing of perjury as an offense which lent itself readily to private prosecution. This undoubtedly had had its effect in leading to the omission of the offense from the list of extraditable crimes.

Mr. Collins said he had found none. "Have you found any cases on this point," Mr. Higgins asked his Honor. Mr. Higgins hesitated a little, and then said: "Well, I proposed to do so, but I succeeded with my argument as he sees fit."

"All right," returned Judge Lammman, and the argument proceeded. Mr. Collins then set forth the following principles, which he proposed to prove by authority. The courts could not be said, enforce a treaty. To do this legislation must follow. The legislation so enacted must also be restricted to the offense of perjury. If the legislation conformed to the terms of the treaty it was enforceable. If the legislation went beyond the terms or enumeration of the treaty it was not enforceable.

It was not logical that if an extradition treaty was necessary that an legislative act could not extend the scope of the treaty. He again put forward the argument that a notary public could not enter into an extradition treaty, that being peculiar to Great Britain.

Citing from authorities on international law, he proceeded to show that no country is bound to surrender a fugitive to a demanding nation. In dealing with an extradition case so far as Canada was concerned it was necessary to deal through the Imperial authorities, the party to which the treaty lent itself readily to a demanding nation. In dealing with the Imperial authorities, the party to which the treaty lent itself readily to a demanding nation. In dealing with the Imperial authorities, the party to which the treaty lent itself readily to a demanding nation.

Summarizing the case, Mr. Collins said that the courts could not enforce the treaty without authority. No crime was extraditable unless enumerated in the treaty, and if the legislation went beyond the latter was null and void. There must be legislation by an extradition act before judiciary could act. Under the law of Great Britain no treaty was self-enforcing. The judiciary could only enforce an act and not a treaty. The legislation enacted must be restricted by the terms of the treaty. It was not competent to extend the scope of the treaty and enforce perjury. It was therefore null and void in the particular. The act, however, sets forth that its terms shall not extend beyond the treaty. The act was in conflict with the treaty and with the sovereignty of Great Britain.

He thought it had been sufficiently shown that there was no authority in the act of 1886 to permit of extradition. As a case in point he referred to the case of Bigby, who was charged with bigamy. Under the act of William IV, which was a very sweeping one, it was held that bigamy was an extraditable offense. But as it did not enumerate perjury, that was not an extraditable offense. It was held that the alleged offender could not be handed over, as the act went beyond the treaty.

The Dominion act of 1886 was consistent with the Ashburton treaty, in that perjury was not enumerated. In 1890 the new treaty between Great Britain and the United States named perjury as an extraditable offense. But no Dominion act was in existence to enforce this treaty. The act of 1886 could not do so, which had been superseded by the act of 1890. The latter act could not do it, as it did not enumerate perjury. The treaty was not self-enforcing.

Mr. Collins then prepared to address himself to the court on the objection submitted by the prosecution. Mr. Higgins said he had not come prepared to argue that point. He had come to argue these points which aimed at the very root of the matter. If the position taken by Mr. Collins on these points was sustained, then there would be no need of arguing the other objections.

It was agreed therefore to let the other point stand over. Mr. Higgins then went into the history of the extradition in so far as Canada was concerned. In 1842 the Ashburton treaty was entered into omitting perjury as an extraditable offense. In 1890 the new treaty was entered into, which included perjury. The extradition act of 1886 passed by the Dominion parliament was still in force. This act set forth that every extradition arrangement was brought into force by this act. The convention of Mr. Collins was no new one. In 1897 Judge Wurtel of the Quebec court held that perjury was an extraditable offense, and that decision was binding. It was held at that time that because perjury was omitted from the schedule that it was not an extraditable offense. Judge Wurtel overruled this, and held that the court must look to the treaties and decide on what was extraditable according to them.

The judgment of Judge Wurtel was referred to Mr. Collins by his Honor, who asked what he had to say in reply to it. Mr. Collins said he preferred to leave his reply until Mr. Higgins completed his argument. He was prepared to meet this, however, as he held the point decided by Judge Wurtel was not the point which he had raised in this case. Mr. Higgins, continuing, cited judgments to show that the common law of England was held not to have been repealed by the criminal code except where it was specially specified. It was necessary to see whether this was an offense against the common law. It was a question whether an affidavit made on a pleading which was read in court, and which was false, was an offense against the common law to be classified as perjury.

"According to British and American Encyclopaedia of law all that was necessary to show that the act was authorized by law, it was not necessary to show that it was required by the law. If a person was permitted to make an affidavit and made a false oath he was guilty of perjury. The common law of England supported this contention, he argued. It was decided along this line by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in England. It was also upheld in the Canadian courts that an oath to a denial constituted the offense of perjury.

The offense alleged to have been committed by Mr. Collins would have constituted perjury in Canada. The duty of his Honor in deciding whether or not an extraditable crime must decide whether it would have constituted a crime against Canadian law if the same legal conditions existed in Canada as those in force in California. Authorities were cited to bear out this contention. The authorities, he said, bore out the contention that the extradition treaties must be interpreted in a liberal way, and not with legal technicalities.

He quoted from Judge Duroc, of the California court to bear out the contention that in extradition proceedings the most liberal proceedings should be allowed. In reply, Mr. Collins said that when parliament specified by statute what constituted perjury it said: "This shall constitute perjury and no further." When statute said definitely what constituted perjury it was surely impossible to go outside that and seek the aid of the common law.

If that authority was allowed the judiciary the statutes could be abrogated. It could go outside the statute, and by another system of jurisprudence go completely outside of the statutory definition. He had never heard before of that power being allowed. If the common law could define perjury could not the statute also do so. There was no recourse to the common law for a definition of the crime, which was defined by the criminal code.

He had expected counsel to attempt to show that this oath was taken in a judicial proceeding. But he neglected that and undertook to prove that the statute was to be brushed aside and the common law invoked in this case. According to the reasoning of the opposing counsel no affidavit, however voluntary, that might be given could be other than perjury under the common law.

Mr. Collins argued that opposing counsel had not made proper use of the authorities he quoted. In quoting from Hawkins he argued that Mr. Higgins had in reading from the index in a book of principal matters to substantiate a contention which was not borne out by the text. "Counsel," said Mr. Collins, "appeared to have been carelessly misapprehended the point."

Mr. Collins argued that the main point had been overlooked by opposing counsel in not attempting to show that this verification to an answer contained in a denial to a bill was an oath required, authorized or permitted in Canada. Permitted must mean in this sense that there is some sanction by law for this. The oath must be based on some law. Without that it is an extra judicial oath. His Honor then intimated that according to his present understanding of the procedure what was necessary was to show that the offense would have constituted perjury under the law of Canada, provided the facts as they exist in California existed here.

Mr. Collins said he would address himself to that point. The court then adjourned until the afternoon when this point will be dealt with. (From Saturday's Daily.) The reply of G. D. Collins to the argument of Frank Higgins was completed yesterday afternoon in the extradition proceedings before Judge Lammman. The California lawyer again showed a wonderful resource in meeting all the points put forward.

Upon resuming in the afternoon Mr. Collins said there had been no attempt by opposing counsel to show that an oath was required or authorized in verifying a pleading according to the law of Canada. Mr. Higgins had asked until Monday to bring evidence from California to prove that this oath was required or authorized in that jurisdiction. This latter was not relevant to the case. It was simply a question of whether it was the practice in Canada.

Mr. Higgins raising the point that the oath was permissible in Canada, Mr. Collins argued that the rules of the Canadian court directly negated this. It was necessary to produce the statute purporting to make permissible the use of the oath in a proceeding of this kind, and he challenged the other side to do this.

Citing from judgments given in extradition proceedings, he showed that although New York states had undertaken to make certain acts forgery, which could not be so construed in Canada, the person accused was not handed over to the New York authorities. It was necessary to show the same amount of evidence as would be required to secure a conviction in Canada, and at the same time the offense must come within the definition according to the Canadian law.

Mr. Collins argued that the cases cited by Mr. Higgins did not prove the contention which the latter made. In one of these, a chancery case decided by Lord Tenterden, it was held that perjury could not be assigned upon an affidavit which was not used. The judgment surely did not uphold the contention that it was perjury at common law to swear to the contents of an affidavit, if the affidavit or oath is not required by law.

Mr. Higgins said that all he contended was that permission was given in Canada. Mr. Collins pointed out that it could be permitted to swear to the contents of an affidavit, and there was nothing authorizing the practice. His Honor wanted to know if Mr. Higgins thought it necessary to establish that an affidavit was required in the case.

Mr. Higgins said he did not. Mr. Collins said this was not a matter of procedure, but a substantive part of the offense. Proceeding, he denied that the law of Canada or a province of Canada could be produced to show that an affidavit was permitted or authorized in an affidavit to a pleading on a matrimonial cause.

After further argument, Mr. Higgins again asked before he called his Honor's attention to what he construed as the proper course. This was that if there was any doubt in the case the court should decline to commit rather than acquit. His Honor returned that that only applied to matters of fact, not to matters of law, and this argument of Mr. Collins was surely an argument on legal points.

Mr. Collins agreed with this, and expressed the opinion that while any doubt as to the facts would go against him, yet on questions of law it was the reverse. His Honor said he had not got to arguing on the former position yet. "And I trust we never will," continued Mr. Collins. "The absence of a prohibition against an oath in a pleading could not be construed as a permission or authority for it. Express authority must be produced to show that the oath was authorized or permitted in California tended to obscure the issue. But this fact had no bearing, as it depended upon whether the oath was taken in a judicial proceeding. Every person within a country was entitled to the protection of its laws. Such a person was not to be deprived of that protection because some one undertook to lay a charge against him in another country. The extradition commission should see that there was no laxity allowed in handing over one under its protection. Great Britain and the United States entered into extradition commissions to show the necessity of being careful about the delivering over of accused persons upon the law of the receiving country. Opposing counsel was asking for something to which he was not entitled in this case. In the address of Mr. Higgins, he had asked for a right kind of where a California judge took exception to technicalities introduced. That case was an appeal upset, and on one of the very technicalities which was proved to be a "good one," returned His Honor.

"Yes a good technicality," replied Mr. Collins. "But opposing counsel seemed to think that there were no good technicalities." Continuing, he said that technicalities were calculated to protect the rights of the citizens. They were a dread to the law which was only little removed from the blood of the people. A newspaper office, which described technicality as "treason to the state." He allowed that exception to denunciations of technicalities. Without these law became an arbitrary dogma. Rules and principles were impossible, and all was taken away which gave to the law its title, and right to the title, of being a just and equitable law. He then reverted to the point that the act of 1886, which could not make perjury extraditable because the Ashburton treaty did not contain anything to make it so, was superseded by the act of 1890, which specified that the scope of the Ashburton treaty should not be exceeded. Mr. Higgins interrupting claimed that this was an error, as the act of 1886 clearly set forth the act of 1890 that all extradition arrangements should apply, and that therefore the treaty of 1890 would be included. Mr. Collins took objection to the attempt to prove that the act of 1886 could be made to apply to a treaty passed later. The parliament could not pass an act which gave effect to a treaty passed years after. After a while a bootlegger is to be created, so that those wishing to spend the evening on the water listening to the concert or in lazily paddling around may do so. For the present an arrangement has been entered into with Mrs. Marshall for the supply of bathing suits. These will be of the regulation order, and the management of the park intend to strictly prohibit anything of the kind. A park keeper has been employed and this will be one of the rules insisted on from the first. In view of the limited time at their disposal the company can do no more than to thin out the trees, leaving little glimpses of the water to be seen along the shore line. Another year the whole acreage will be relieved of all superfluous growth. The park is one of the most commendable private enterprises yet undertaken in this city, and that it will greatly enhance the attractiveness of the Arm cannot be gainsaid.

A NEW ATTRACTION FOR THIS CITY

GORGE PARK TO BE OPENED WEDNESDAY

A Beautiful Situation of Which B. C. Electric Railway Company has Taken Advantage.

A three hundred yard walk or thereabouts from the Gorge bridge, following the outline of the shore along a path strewn with cinders, shaded by dense forest growth, one finds himself in a beautiful park ideally located. The new grounds which the management of the B. C. Electric Railway Company recently acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company adjoin the road where the Gorge lies now terminates, but anyone who supposes that the few lanes leading through the woods and the small refreshment stands adorned with flags, etc., is all that has been done by the company in fitting up a park is sadly mistaken. Strating to say, this impression is largely held.

It is true that the dense growth of the forest primeval has been thinned out, that "windrows" of brush have been piled up and that a large force of men have been in evidence, but it is three hundred yards beyond, out of sight of the public road, where the changes are being wrought. There, where the land tapers gently to the waterfront, on a point more than half way surrounded by water, the park is situated. A rustic octagonal gazebo, and has been erected and a large refreshment house also of rustic and quaint design in course of construction. This building is to be charge of Mr. Bancroft, the Government street contractor.

Rustic chairs are to be placed around and mighty pines have been left where they have fallen to provide still further a joy forever. A Victoria amuse-ment park, overhead amidst the trees are scattered innumerable lights. Here and there are walks cut through the pines. Trees of curious formation, rustic bridges, wells containing cold drinking water, corduroy walks over low portions, and above all the vista beyond of the placid water and then of the old Craigflower road with its scenes of rural life to the rear, all add to the charms of the place. They are attractions which some day in the very near future will make the new Gorge park "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

The new park is to be formally opened on Wednesday evening next. Band music, illuminations, decorations, etc., will mark the event and there will throughout be added to the attraction which hotel proprietors and others have long sought. From Wednesday evening there should be no want of a place to which to send tourists, for the management of the company have arranged for music to be provided every evening. An orchestra of eight pieces has been secured and will be on hand throughout the season.

This is the company's intention at present, but if it is found that the park does not prove the strong attraction it is now hoped, the number of concerts may be limited to one or two a week. It was through the courtesy of A. T. Goward that a Times man was shown around the park yesterday. The park is a pet scheme of Mr. Goward's, and if his plans are fully carried out, Victoria will, in the course of a few years, have one of the prettiest places of the kind on the continent. It is only within the last ten days that the company has been at work upon the grounds, and the improvements effected would almost give the impression that a month had been spent upon them. Mr. Goward is anxious that the park should be ready for the present tourist travel, and with this object in view he is having work rushed. He says that the creation of the park is purely a business proposition with his company, but giving the right kind of support and the company will make it what it should be. He has in contemplation the clearing of the beach and the placing thereon of a number of loads of sand for bathing purposes. The beach is well suited for this purpose, and there is to be found there at present excellent accommodation for bathers.

After a while a bootlegger is to be created, so that those wishing to spend the evening on the water listening to the concert or in lazily paddling around may do so. For the present an arrangement has been entered into with Mrs. Marshall for the supply of bathing suits. These will be of the regulation order, and the management of the park intend to strictly prohibit anything of the kind. A park keeper has been employed and this will be one of the rules insisted on from the first. In view of the limited time at their disposal the company can do no more than to thin out the trees, leaving little glimpses of the water to be seen along the shore line. Another year the whole acreage will be relieved of all superfluous growth. The park is one of the most commendable private enterprises yet undertaken in this city, and that it will greatly enhance the attractiveness of the Arm cannot be gainsaid.

RAN STEAMER AGROUND. Vessel Damaged and Was Beached By Captain to Avoid Panic Among Passengers. New York, July 21.—The excursion steamer Sirius was carelessly run aground on North Brother Island to avoid a panic among her 1,000 passengers, and possibly a repetition of the Slocum disaster. The Sirius, entering a Sunday school picnic, stole in her side on a rock at the very spot where the Slocum burned last year. Although the captain did not believe his ship would sink, he ran her aground with all possible dispatch and emptied the crowded decks with aid of small boats. Another boat, took the excursionists to their picnic grounds, and tugs were sent to the disabled Sirius.

For over a third of a century Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has sold largely other than any Blood Purifier or Stomach Tonic today. So that you? rich and makes blood!

AN Imitation of NATURE'S METHOD of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous system is used when you take an alternative extract of herbs and roots, without the use of alcohol, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather takes from the food just the nutriment the blood requires. Along with its use one should take exercise in the outdoor air, get all one can of God's sunlight and air; a mild breathing exercise practiced each day. This "Medical Discovery" gives no false stimulation, because it does not contain alcohol or a narcotic. It helps digestion and the assimilation of such elements in the food as are required for the blood. Instead of a cod liver oil, against which the already sensitive stomach will declare open rebellion, this tonic has a pacifying action upon the sensitive stomach and gives to the blood the food elements the blood requires. It maintains one's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate nutritious food. It overcomes gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and in this way, fewer night-sweats, headaches, etc., are done away with. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the cause of such troubles as eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples, and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood, but it also increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood. No matter how powerful the intellect or the resources of intellectual power, it must be backed up by physical force. Every day the youth or man must manufacture a pint of rich, arterial blood, that is pure, stimulating to the brain, and that can rebuild the tissues that were destroyed in yesterday's work. "My experience with Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been such that I am pleased to give it my endorsement," writes Mr. A. Lachance, Quebec of Chosen Friends, 133 St. Peter Street, Quebec, P. Que. I found my condition very serious and needing immediate attention, on account of over-work and neglect. I could not sleep at night, appetite failed, my kidneys were affected causing headache and a dull pain in head. A friend advised that I give your medicine a trial, and as he was so enthusiastic (it having cured him of kidney trouble), I bought a bottle to please him, not believing that it would give me permanent relief. The first bottle seemed to get right at the root of the trouble, and I then felt it my duty to recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." Read all about yourself, your system, the physiology of life, anatomy, hygiene, simple home cures, etc., in the "Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of 1000 pages. For cloth-bound copy send 50 cents in one-cent stamps, or for paper covered 37 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAY MEET HERE. Dominion Trades and Labor Congress May Assemble in Victoria Next Year. It is not unlikely that the annual meeting of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada next year will be held in this city. At a meeting of the local council on Wednesday evening, it was decided that one or two delegates be appointed to attend the meeting to be held in Toronto about the middle of September, and while there to urge the congress to hold its next session in Victoria. In this connection a very encouraging letter has been received from Secretary Draper. The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress is a very important body, and it would be a distinct advantage for this city to capture its next annual gathering. It would be attended by about two hundred delegates, men who have attained deserved recognition for their efforts in the cause of labor. The most westerly point thus far at which the meeting has been held is Winnipeg. There is no reason why Victoria should not make a strong bid for next year's meeting. The following committees were appointed: Organizing committee—A. Johnson, E. Keown and T. H. Piper. Finance committee—R. Ryan, E. Lawry and J. McKenzie. Press committee—R. Ryan and J. D. McNeven, M. P. P. Civic committee—R. T. Williams, A. Johnson, C. Sivert, E. Gulligan and J. Crawford. Legislative committee—J. D. McNeven, M. P. P., C. Bannister, T. H. Piper, A. Johnson and J. F. Richards. The arrangements for the Labor Day celebration were left in the hands of the executive committee. They will arrange for an excursion to Vancouver, where the demonstration will be held this year. It was announced at the meeting that John Z. Walter, representing the Heavy Goods Club, of Chicago, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the council in Labor Hall on Wednesday evening, August 3rd, on "How to Prevent Strikes." APPRECIATE COURTESY. Idaho Press Association Acknowledges Efforts of Tourist Association. The Idaho Press Association after spending a very enjoyable day in this city left last evening for the Sound en route to Portland and subsequently California. They evidently warmly appreciated the efforts of the Tourist Association to entertain them, for at a meeting held by them just before their departure for Seattle they passed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "We, the Idaho State Press Association, for the first time as an association visiting British Columbia, having had the pleasure of viewing the many beautiful scenes and points of interest in and about Victoria, the Mecca of tourists, through the courtesy of the Tourist Association, including a delightful ride by both the street car system and the steam launch, a glimpse of the wonders of Beacon Hill park, the privilege of an examination of the house of parliament, the government museum, a trip by water to the Gorge, and street car trips to Esquimalt, Oak Bay and other points, desire to express our hearty and sincere thanks for the privileges we have enjoyed of seeing the beautiful Gateway City of Western Canada. We wish especially to express our thanks to Secretary Herbert Cuthbert of the Tourist Association and his colleagues, to Abraham E. Smith, United States consul, to the St. Francis hotel for excellent service, and to those who have assisted to make our visit to the Evergreen City a pleasant one. We will be treasured in the memory of every member of our association. D. L. BADLEY. JOHN LAMB. B. W. WHITTIER.

Local News

Clearing of City and Provincial News

In the shipment of spring salmon brought in from the Straits Friday afternoon...

As the result of a bush fire the forest over Niagara canyon on the E. & N. line was damaged Thursday...

A meeting of merchants has been called for Wednesday next at 8:30 p.m. in the board rooms...

Colonel Jeffrey Forter, R. E. director of the Mint at Ottawa, India will be in British Columbia shortly to report on the production of nickel here...

The tug Bute came in from the Capital City traps on Friday with 300 spring salmon. The catch of sockeyes taken at the same time and place were all dumped on to a scow...

A quiet wedding was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, 3 Centre road, Saturday evening...

There is a possibility that the Albion Iron Works factory will change hands in the course of a few days...

At an emergency meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Society of the Jubilee hospital, and the Daughters of Ely on Friday...

The annual outing of the Ladies of the Maccoches held on Friday at the George proved most enjoyable...

Commander John Franklin Parry, commanding the survey vessel Egeria on the Pacific Coast...

A two days' excursion which would prove both instructive and pleasant has been suggested by some members of the board of trade...

Mrs. Norrington, whose futile attempts to land on Canadian soil gave her considerable prominence some time ago...

Also denied landing and for several weeks she was a traveller up and down the coast on the steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company...

Change in Douglas street and Beacon Hill car service for one day only. To enable as many of the employees as possible to take a day off...

The Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, will be in Victoria on Saturday next...

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VICTORIANS BACK FROM THE BIG FAIR

Dr. Lewis Hall and H. W. Northcote Have Been Attending Conventions in Portland.

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DUNCANS NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) The regular meeting of the quarterly official board of the Methodist church was held on Saturday last...

Rev. C. M. Platt left on Thursday last for the Fraser river to spend his time with the Indians during the fishing season. W. J. McKay will look after his work here during his absence...

Mrs. Campbell is spending a few weeks with friends in Chilliwack. Jas. M. Campbell has been awarded the contract for the new Episcopal church, to be erected here this season...

The many friends of Wm. Dodds will be sorry to learn that he has been ill for some time. Miss Wildron, who has spent the past two or three years in this district, intends returning to her home in the East shortly...

Miss M. Frank, of Victoria, formerly teacher in the public school here, is the guest of Mrs. W. J. McKay.

MANSON WINS OUT IN ALBERNI ELECTION

Conservative Candidate Returned With Good Majority—Results of Polling So Far Known.

The electors of Alberni constituency on Saturday decided that William Manson, of Nanaimo, shall be their representative in the provincial legislature in succession to W. W. B. McEwen, now governor of the Yukon...

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TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES' PICNIC DON'T FORGET

We are the people for Picnic Supplies. In fact, we do everything for you but EAT!

BOILED HAM, sliced to order, per lb. 35c. ROAST BEEF, sliced to order, per lb. 40c. ROAST MUTTON, sliced to order, per lb. 40c. ROAST VEAL, sliced to order, per lb. 40c. ROAST PORK, sliced to order, per lb. 40c. HAM SAUSAGE, sliced to order, per lb. 15c. POTATO SALAD—20c. PER POUND.

We sell Bread and slice it to any thickness by machinery.

Dixie H. Ross & Co

The Progressive Grocers

RED JACKET

Force and Lift Pumps

For Descriptive Catalogue, apply to THE IRONMAN TYPE HARDWARE CO., LD., 32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 58.

best advertisements the country along our line ever received, and is the kind that money cannot buy.

In the way of publicity the advertising department of Great Northern railway is doing a great work.

The amount of the capital of the Company is \$2,000,000.

The head office of the Company is situated at Liverpool, England.

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WORKS

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A STAR CHAMBER SYMPOSIUM AGAIN

ALDERMEN FEAR TO HAVE PRESS PRESENT

Passed Formal Resolution Excluding Reporters From Meeting Held to Discuss Water Report.

Afraid to let the public know their attitude on the report of Expert Adams, and the water question in general, the city council on Thursday fell back upon their pet programme, a symposium behind closed doors. It is not right to say that all favored this course for Aids. Fullerton, Elford and Douglas vigorously opposed it, but the majority, consisting of Aids, Fell, Oddy, Goodacre and Hanna voted for the exclusion of the public press and its representatives upon withdrawal. The full complement of civic legislators were not present, the absentees being Aids, Hall and Stewart.

There are two crucial periods of folly in the career of every public man who is swelled almost to the point of bursting by mistaken ideas of his own magnitude. In the earlier one of these he always discovers some distressing flaws in his conduct. In the latter epoch his more mature folly is indicated by his conduct in connection with the water question. The public press and its representatives are nearly smothered by the divine afflatus which probably safely passed the water expert's report in any way, but they are plainly at the "public be damned" period at the present time. They evidently did not care what inference was drawn from their persistent policy of keeping their nominal masters, the public, in the dark with regard to a matter in which the people are vitally concerned.

As far as the Times is concerned, the news proposals to give the public all the news in connection with this water question despite the obstacles the mayor and Aids, Fell, Oddy, Goodacre and Hanna can produce. It has already published reports for detestable reasons were scissored out by the council censorate. It has drawn the public's attention to the fact that two copies of the report have mysteriously disappeared, and before very long it hopes to tell the people where those two copies are, and precisely how they became missing. Perhaps by that time the Star Chamber will find it convenient to council board will find it convenient to retize to the watering place which Aid, Hanna so gravely advocates for members of the Times staff.

It was about 9 o'clock Thursday when the council took up the water question. When the matter was announced it was amusing to contemplate the uneasiness of certain members of the board, particularly those who shine that men may see their good works. They acted as though the very mention of "water" was like the flash of a red flag to the eyes of a prizefighter. Aid, Fell, Oddy, Goodacre, especially fidgety. "Well, do you want the gentlemen of the press here?" asked the mayor. There was silence for a moment, silence broken only by the agitated breathing of the aldermen. It was pitiable. Aid, Oddy tremulously moistened his lips and muttered, "We can do better without them." Aid, Fullerton, who evidently is opposed to the exclusion of the press, "I think this meeting should be open, Mr. Mayor," he said. "Everybody wants to know about this matter."

"Who wants to know?" asked Aid, Fell, finding his voice and trying to keep it steady. "How do you know they do?" "I know they do," quite accurately replied Aid, Fullerton. "The press published parts of the report that had been cut out. I think they should have a right to remain."

"How do you know they published a correct copy?" persisted Aid, Fell. "Well, they published the two reports given out by the Mayor," replied Aid, Fullerton. "What's that?" sharply and suspiciously broke in the Mayor. "What reports did I give the press?" "Why, Aid, Fullerton responded, "those two you gave to them on Thursday night." "Of course, referred to the two mutilated copies. He did not intend to do anything to the Mayor who was murmuring some incoherent remarks about "garbling" and writing a report of the meeting for the press so it would go in correctly, the most of which was intended to the reporters. Fancy a report of last night's proceedings written by Aid, Oddy. "Well," said the Mayor impatiently, "let's take a show of hands. All in favor of the press being excluded hold up their right hands."

STEVESTON NOTES.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.) Over two thousand boats went out on Monday in search of the sockeye salmon. The average catch is fifty to the boat with an increase each day. The canneries are busy, employing more hands than in former years. Indian women and Chinamen are in demand, the first mentioned to clean the fish and the Chinamen to place them in the tins. Every boat and net is engaged, and the number of fishermen exceeds the demand. The rivalry between the river steamers is a boon to residents of New Westminster and Steveston. The steamer Transfer and the Pheasant leave New Westminster daily, calling at way stations. Each morning they start for the Royal City.

The tramway service between Vancouver and Steveston is well patronized. Cars run hourly with the fare at eighty-five cents, returning a large number of visitors witnessed the opening of the fishing season on the 16th inst. The close season is from 6 a. m. Saturday to 6 p. m. Sunday. A large number of anglers are expected to visit the fishing grounds during the season. The population of Steveston increased over five thousand during the past few days. One thousand Japanese are on the river; three thousand Indians are fishing and working in the canneries; two thousand Chinamen are employed in various occupations.

The financial stringency here suggested is due to the fact that the purchase of the site and removal of gravel have reduced the amount on hand to \$6,500. Aid, Elford's motion aroused a storm of protests. Aid, Fell objected to it most vigorously and said he would vote against it. He contended that the purchase of the site would cost \$8,100, but that the public would be benefited by the purchase of the site for \$5,000. He thought they were to have a ten thousand dollar building instead of one that cost \$8,100.

Ald. Hanna, "It's only a matter of bookkeeping." Ald. Fell: "That's what they said about the High School." Mayor: "I don't want to go on record as being opposed to the erection of an \$8,000 building on a gravel pit. Aid, Elford objected to it being built on a marsh which would involve an expenditure of \$750. Ultimately the motion was defeated and it was decided to request the health officer to report on the site from the standpoint of health, comfort and convenience.

NEW DIRECTORS

Of Jubilee Hospital Announced—Officers Elected Thursday Evening. An important meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital was held Thursday evening, the directors appointed by the city council, hospital and subscribers to the institution, and the French Benevolent Society for the ensuing term were announced. The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted in the appointment of Jas. Forman to the presidency without opposition. Mr. Forman, after taking the chair, thanked those present for the honor conferred upon him. F. H. Pemberton and E. A. Lewis were nominated for the office of vice-president, and on a ballot the former was elected. Thos. Shotbolt was re-elected honorary treasurer, and F. Elworthy secretary. While H. Samson was chosen auditor. The selection of standing committees was referred to the president.

Notice was given by Mr. Day that he instructed the secretary to call for tenders for the yearly supplies for the hospital. This action was endorsed, and a special meeting will be held on Friday, the 28th, at 4 o'clock to open them and take the necessary action in awarding contracts. A report was read from the resident medical officer to the effect that 117 patients had been treated during the month of June. Other statistics mentioned were as follows: Free patients, 68; patients admitted, 71; number of days' stay, 1,312; average daily patients, 42.22. This was received and filed. Harriett E. Thompson, Mabel Baines and Ethel M. John submitted applications for positions on the hospital staff. Received and filed. Donations were acknowledged as follows by the matron: Mrs. W. Jackson, flowers; Mrs. Redfern, old linen; Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Church, Christ church cathedral, and St. Barnabas' church, flowers; Rev. Mr. Grundy, illustrated papers and magazines.

A report was received from the finance committee as follows: Your finance committee beg to report that they met on the Board of Trade on July 4, 3 p. m. on Wednesday, July 19th, 1905. Accounts for June amounting to \$1,813.15 were examined and approved for payment. The salaries for the same month amounting \$1,400 were paid on due dates. The total days' stay for June was 1,312, and the salaries paid and accounts payable give an average cost per diem per patient of \$2.19.

It was announced by Mr. Day that D. E. K. proposal, offering \$100 towards the Children's Ward of the Jubilee Hospital providing four others did the same, had been adopted. Messrs. Boschwitz, Ditchart, Todd and Wilson all agree to make a similar donation. This will augment the fund materially, and the Ladies' Auxiliary are confident that everything will be in shape for an early start in the construction of the proposed addition to the institution. Among other questions of minor importance considered was the printing of the report, if being decided to call for tenders. The meeting then adjourned.

THE IDAHO PRESS ASSOCIATION HERE

AMERICAN SCRIBES INVADE THIS CITY

They Arrived Friday Morning and Have Been Enjoying Themselves as the Guests of Tourist Society.

(From Friday's Daily.) A party of about fifty tourists arrived from the Sound yesterday and were given a fitting reception by H. Cuthbert, secretary of the Victoria Tourist Association. It comprises the majority of Idaho Press Association members who in many instances are accompanied by their wives and families. They are on an extensive tour of the Pacific coast. It is a notable fact that Victoria is the only Canadian city that has been included in their itinerary. Among the visitors are newspaper men of prominence in the States. Officials of the local Tourist Association consider that they have achieved a triumph in persuading the organization to extend its trip as far north as the capital of the Columbia. Before reaching this point the scribes visited the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., and after taking in all points of interest in connection with the fair came to Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria. This morning M. S. Parker, secretary of the visiting association, was waited upon by Mr. Cuthbert, who offered to arrange a luncheon at the Victoria Hotel, beautiful resort. Mr. Parker immediately assented and the car was taken to Beacon Hill. They were shown through the park and were then escorted to the Victoria Hotel, and through the provincial museum.

When leaving the tram car at its terminus, Beacon Hill, many expressed pleasure at the delightful balmy atmosphere. I therefore tender you my resignation of the pastorate, to become effective September 30th, the conclusion of the present pastoral year. I sincerely thank you for the continuous manifestation towards Mrs. Vichert and myself of your love and sympathy through these years, and we unite in the hope and in the prayer that God will give you as a church and as a people great and increasing spiritual blessing through all the future. Your servant in Christ, J. F. VICHERT.

(From Friday's Daily.) The C. P. R. Company contemplates placing the steamer Charmer on the Victoria and Vancouver route, to be operated in conjunction with the Princess Victoria. She will leave Victoria daily at 10 o'clock and Vancouver at midnight, except on her lay over day and on Thursday, when she takes the place of the Princess Victoria. This service has not been definitely decided on, said Capt. Troup this morning, but the company has been figuring on it, and if the schedule is to be inaugurated it will probably go into effect next week, and remain in vogue during the summer months. By leaving Vancouver at midnight the Charmer would be due to arrive here early in the morning. She will then be to this city what her service has been to the Terminal City for many years. Up to the present a direct double daily service to Vancouver has never been attempted, the nearest approaching this arrangement being the steamer Victoria, which runs from Seattle to Port Guichenon from Sidney. This year, however, travel has exceeded all records in the Victoria and Vancouver, apart from its desire to do everything in its power to help out Victoria, has been actuated in the proposal by the specially heavy demands of business.

The Princess Victoria and Charmer are capable of supplying a splendid service, and it is hoped that the company's enterprise will be rewarded by substantial results. During the last few weeks the Princess Victoria has been carrying about all the passengers she can accommodate. As mentioned elsewhere in this column, she had 240 in her hold from Seattle yesterday, while the Whangam, of the opposition line, had 198. These figures given when travel might be said to be almost normal will afford some idea of the passenger business in this part of the coast. Every visitor to the museum, and were introduced to the curator, F. Kermode. The latter, with his usual courtesy, immediately took charge and described the most interesting of the museum's exhibits. He pointed out the British Columbia curios. To say that the majority of American representatives of the fourth estate were interested would be an understatement. Every visitor to the museum, and were introduced to the curator, F. Kermode. 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